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## FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The Confederates have again crossed the Potomac, and on yesterday a force of cavalry and infantry occupied Hagerstown.

It is confidently believed in certain quarters that General Ewell has joined Early, and that the forces of the latter have been largely augmented by fresh troops from Richmond or elsewhere. Gen. Ewell, with twelve thousand infantry, is said to have been at Bunker Hill, some twelve miles west of Martinsburg, within the past day or two. Imboden's and Moseby's cavalry and mounted infantry, were on Thursday last at Charlestown. It is asserted that the latter were about to make a feint on Harper's Ferry. On Wednesday last there was a considerable force of Confederates at Brady's Mills, about two miles from Cumberland.

A dispatch from Harrisburg states, on the authority of a gentleman from Williamsport, that a Confederate force, consisting of between six and eight thousand infantry and cavalry, crossed the Potomac at Williamsport yesterday.

Gen. Kelly, in command of the Federal forces, telegraphs, officially, to Pittsburg as follows:—"My forces repulsed the enemy, yesterday, at New Creek, under McCausland and Bradley Johnson. The enemy attacked our post to-day at 3 P. M. The fight continued till late in the evening. The enemy then retired, leaving his killed and wounded. Their loss was severe, ours light, not exceeding twenty-five killed and fifty wounded. The garrison, under Cols. Stewart and Hayes and Major Simpson, made a gallant resistance."

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued yesterday, a proclamation stating that the advance of the Confederate army had again crossed the Potomac and occupied Hagerstown. In view of the probability that it was their intention to march into Pennsylvania, the Governor calls for thirty thousand volunteers to be mustered into the service of the State, until the emergency requiring their services shall have passed.

The latest dispatch from Harrisburg announces that the Confederates entered Middleburg, eleven miles north of Hagerstown, yesterday, but in what force is not known. A special dispatch to the Washington Chronicle states that five messengers from Averill's army had reached McConnellsburg, and reported that the Confederates, 3,000 strong, were then crossing the Potomac at Hancock. They further state that the Federal pickets were being driven in towards Cumberland.

An "Associated Press" dispatch from Harrisburg last night says:—"The movements of the Confederates are utterly inexplicable, and they seem determined to invest their operations with as much mystery as possible, both as to

numbers and the columns they are advancing, and points at which they design to deliver blows. As an evidence of this fact, at the same time five regiments are advancing towards Chambersburg, another column is reported moving up the Potomac in the direction of Cumberland, the strength of which none of our officials have been able to learn. A report has just reached here, telegraphed from Bedford, to the effect that passengers by stage who reached that borough represent that a fight took place at Cumberland on Thursday, resulting in a loss of twenty killed and thirty wounded of the Federal forces. No other particulars are given."

The Baltimore American of this morning says:—"There appears to be no doubt that the Confederate army in the Shenandoah Valley has again entered this State in force, but whether with an intention of pushing forward into Pennsylvania or of moving eastward this way is not yet developed. One column, three thousand strong, is reported to have crossed at Hancock, and is probably operating against Cumberland, from which point we have had no reliable intelligence for several days. What is supposed to be the main column of the Confederates crossed at Shepherdstown and Martinsburg, and yesterday occupied Hagerstown. Their cavalry, at our latest intelligence, was also at Funkstown, three miles this side of Hagerstown. It may be possible that the Confederate movement is only made for the purpose of protecting their force which is operating against Cumberland. By throwing a force into Hagerstown they, for a time at least, break the communication between the Federal forces, and if prompt counter movements are not made, can throw an overwhelming force against Cumberland."

In his proclamation for the Fast Day, the Governor of New York, among other things, exhorted the people to pray to the Lord "to relieve them from heavy burthens; to make them safe in their persons and homes from all violence and oppression, and give the protection of law to all conditions of men;" and the Mayor of New York in his proclamation, advised the clergy "to invoke the mercy of Heaven to hasten the relief of our suffering people by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of peace." These proclamations are criticised in some of the Republican journals.

The Cincinnati Gazette, a Republican paper, and in favor of a prosecution of the war, contends that "constitutional questions cannot be solved by the war power, as it is termed; and maintains that the President of the U. S. cannot do things that are illegal or unconstitutional," under a military necessity or under any other supposed necessity.

Coal advanced in price in New York last week; but the newspapers say there is nothing to justify the great advance in fuel.

COUNTY COURT.—(From the Record.)—Friday.—Inquisitions on the bodies of James W. Jackson, dated May 24, 1861, and Patrick Macnamara, dated Sept. 15, 1861, and an unknown man, dated Aug. 11, 1861, were returned to the Court by Jas. A. English, J. P.

Thomas Curran and Wm. Payne confined in jail to await a trial before the Circuit Court were allowed to give bail for their appearance at the said Circuit Court.

Waters & Co. vs. Jos. & Wilkinson Hunter—in case—office judgment set aside and suit dismissed, it appearing that Benj. Waters, one of the plaintiffs, was dead prior to the institution of the suit, and that T. A. Waters, the other plaintiff had never taken the oath required.

John E. Brandas was appointed guardian of Annie Scott and Willie Scott, orphan children of Pinky L. Scott, dec'd.

Abbott vs. Warner—on a motion—dismissed by order of plaintiff.

A. Bendeck vs. M. McKeon—on an appeal—judgment of justice affirmed against Bendeck and J. Abu, his security, with damages.

John Cowling, jr., was exonerated from an erroneous assessment of \$3.70.

Ver Plank vs. White—unlawful detainer—petition for the appointment of a surveyor filed.

Church vs. Heflebower—unlawful detainer—jury unable to agree and case continued.

All other monthly causes were continued till the next term.

The jurors who served at this term of the Court were allowed from 50 cts. to \$1.50 for their services.

The Court adjourned till Court in course.

On the 27th ult., Samuel Hallett, a railroad contractor, was killed at Wyandotte, Kansas, while walking along the street, by Mr. Talcott. The latter immediately escaped on horseback. Talcott is a railroad engineer. He was sent by General Fremont as chief engineer, and was discharged by Hallett. Talcott afterward wrote a letter to President Lincoln describing the chicanery of the Pacific Railroad management. That was three months ago. Samuel Hallett, at Washington, telegraphed to his brother Thomas, at Wyandotte, to whip Talcott. The injunction was obeyed, and reports say that Mr. Talcott, a small and feeble man, was heartlessly beaten. The end of the whipping was the tragedy above recorded.

Gen. Burbridge, of Kentucky, has issued an order to the Judges of Elections in that State, not to allow the name of Judge Duval—who is a candidate for re election to the Bench of the Courts of Appeals—to appear on the poll books of their precincts. This order has caused no little ill feeling in Kentucky.

Fourteen persons have been arrested in St. Louis, and placed in irons, charged with counterfeiting U. S. Treasury notes. Eleven presses and twelve plates were also captured.